MARCH, 1787. THE NUMB. 2962.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1787.

To be SOLD by public SALE,

On the 8th day of March next, and may be entered on the first day of October next,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, situate and lying in West Nottingham, Cecil county, and state of Maryland, containing 200 acres; said land lies on the road leading from Lancaster to Charlestown, about 10 miles from the latter, 28 from Lancaster, 7 from navigable water on Susquehanna, 24 from Christiana bridge, and 28 from Wilmington; one half of said land cleared, and of the quality for spring or fall grain, part of which is lately cleared, the remainder well timbered, consisting of white-oak, black-oak, poplar, walnut, mulberry and divers other kinds of timbers; there are 15 acres of meadow, watered by a never failing stream, and at least about 30 acres more can be made and watered, the whole of as excellent bank as any within 10 miles of said place, contiguous to several merchant and saw-mills, and places of worship; there is on said land a good hewn log dwelling-house, 20 by 30 feet, 4 rooms on the lower floor, a good loft and cellar, a log barn, smith's shop and still-house, also a bearing orchard of a variety of fruit trees; there is likewise on said land, another dwelling-house, near which there is a complete seat for a merchant mill, or any kind of mills, with 30 feet fall. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises before the day of sale, by applying to the subscriber, on the land. JESSE REYNOLDS.

N. B. An indisputable title will be made for said land. †

Philadelphia, February 12, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouse, Esquire, sole Trustee of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Tavern kept by the Widow Husty, the sign of Lady Washington, in the township of the manor of Moreland, on the Oxford road, near the premises, a certain Plantation, Tract or Piece of Land, containing 130 acres and 99 perches (being part of a large tract of 190 acres) with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in the township of Moreland aforesaid, and part thereof in Philadelphia county, and a part in Montgomery county; bounded by lands of Timothy Roberts, William Tillyer, Thomas Whitton, Jonathan Comly and Charles Walker; but if the same should not be sufficient to satisfy the sum due, the residue of the lands mortgaged will be disposed of at the same time: Taken in execution as late the estate of John Butcher, deceased, and to be sold by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

N. B. A plan of said lands may be seen at the Sheriff's-office, and place of sale.

To be LEASED for a term of years,

Not exceeding five, and may be entered upon the 25th of March,

TWO FARMS, of about 150 acres each, viz. one in Blockley township, and county of Philadelphia, on the south side of the Haverford road, between the seven and eight mile stones from the city; the other (about a mile south of the said farm) in Haverford township, and Chester county, on which there are good stone houses and other conveniences for a farmer. David Shannon, on the premises, will shew that in Blockley township, and Felix Washer, on the premises, the one in Haverford township. For terms apply to JOHN ROSS, at his house in Front-street, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia. §

Second Month 24th, 1787.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 20th day of Third-month next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the late dwelling-house of Abraham Musgrave, deceased, in Upper Darby township, Chester county, and may be entered on the 10th day of Fourth-month,

TWENTY acres of land, a small part thereof is wood and a part pasture and mowable meadow, lying on the main road leading from Darby to Haverford and the Cross road, known by the name of Marshall's Mill road, leading from Philadelphia up in the country, well situated for a tradesman or public business, where a store has been kept a few years past; there are on said premises a log house, with frame leantoos, a part finished on purpose for a store, a well of water near the door, log barn, a young bearing orchard of grafted fruit, a yard and garden inclosed; the land fresh and good, it being a part of the said deceased's plantation, left in and by his last will and testament to be sold. Likewise at the same time and place will be sold, cows, sheep, cart, plow, harrow, geers, and sundry utensils of husbandry, with houshold and kitchen furniture. Attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by JONAS SUPPLE, H. HIBBERD, } Executors.

N. B. Any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale, may apply as above. All persons indebted to said deceased's estate, are desired to make immediate payment; likewise all those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts to the above executors. †

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Haverford township, Chester county, nine miles from Philadelphia, containing 110 acres and a quarter or thereabouts, with a sufficient quantity of wood land, a never failing spring of good water, and a large stream running through the middle of the place, which waters about 7 acres of meadow, and more might be made; there are also two small tenements, with a log barn and stabling, likewise a small orchard; there is also a great quantity of good stone for grind stones. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, near the premises. § SAMUEL JOHNSON.

WAS taken up the 26th instant, by Major BURKET, and left in the custody of JOHN M'GARNEY, innkeeper, in South-street, opposite the Bettering-house, a grey HORSE, with saddle and bridle. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. ¶

Salem, New-Jersey, January 12, 1787.

WAS taken up in the ice on the 8th instant, between the Tinicum islands, in the river Delaware, a ship's BOAT. The owner, by applying to PARRET and CATTELL, in Salem, describing the boat and paying charges, may have her again. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RYNER LUKENS, deceased, either by bond, note, or book debt, are requested to make payment by the 26th of the third Month; likewise all persons, having any demands on the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested to

Second Month 17th, 1787. ¶ JACOB LUKENS.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In General Assembly, Saturday, March 6, 1787.

Mr. Findley rose and made the following motion.

Whereas the General Assembly taking into consideration, the great inconveniency and unequal burdens to which the major part of the good citizens of this commonwealth is subjected by the seat of government, land-office, treasury of the state, comptroller general's office and rolls office being fixed in the city of Philadelphia, which is situated on the eastern extremity of the state, at the distance of near 400 miles from the western boundary thereof, and also that government is and ought to be instituted for the common benefit of the community, which principles ought at all times to govern the Legislature of a free state; in order therefore to remove as much as possible the burdens, inconveniencies and discontents of the people, and to lessen the expence of government by removing the same to a more central situation,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to appoint and empower commissioners to purchase materials and therewith to erect on the lot of land in the town of Harrisburg, the property of this commonwealth, a State-House, for the accommodation of the Supreme Executive Council and General Assembly in the execution of their several trusts, and to appropriate effective funds for the completion of the said State-House.

In order to induce the House to agree to this resolution he expatiated on the advantages to be derived to the state from the removal, and spoke highly in commendation of that town and the country in its vicinity: it abounded with every thing, all of which could be obtained at lower rates than in this city. No dangers were to be apprehended from the rise of the Susquehannah, as the town was elevated beyond its reach. In coming down form westmoreland he had taken it in his way, and was astonished to see its increase and delighted with its prospects: it seemed to him the most proper place to combine the interests of the state, which the Susquehannah appeared to divide by running a line between the lower and upper counties. He had intended to make this motion during last sessions, but thought it would be better to defer it until he could advocate it from a personal knowledge of its propriety.

A decision was had on this motion without debate, and the yeas and nays being called are as follow:

YEAS.		YEAS.	
Emanuel Carpenter		Frederick Antis	
David M'Conaughey		Samuel Dale	
Michael Schmyser		William Findley	
David M'Lellan		James Barr	
Joseph Lilly		Hugh Brackenridge	
Henry Tyson		Alexander Wright	
Adam Eickelberger		John M'Dowel	
Robert Whitehill		James Flannegan	
Thomas Bales		James Allison	
Thomas Kennedy		Theophilus Phillips	
David Mitchel		John Gilchrist	
Joseph Heister		Araham Smith	
Gabriel Heister		James M'Calmont	
David Davis		Robert Clark	
John Piper		Jacob Miley	
John Cannon		John Carson	33
—— Powel			
NAYS.		**NAYS.**	
William Will		Richard Thomas	
Thomas Fitzsimons		Townsend Whelen	
George Clymer		Alexander Lowrey	
Jacob Hiltzheimer		Adam Hubley	
Isaac Gray		Joseph Work	
William Robinson, jun.		George Ross	
John Salter		—— Clemson	
Samuel Foulke		Philip Kreemer	
Gerardus Wynkoop		Peter Trexler, jun.	
John Chapman		Thomas Mawhorter	
Valentine Upp		Robert Brown	
James Moore		Peter Burkhalter	
Richard Willing		Samuel Wheeler	
Robert Rolston		Jacob Riffe	29
Samuel Evans			

So the motion was agreed to by a majority of 4, and Messrs. M'Conaughey, Schmyser, Kennedy, Powell and Findley appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in a bill coincident with the foregoing resolution.

To the Citizens of Philadelphia.

THE late vote of the House of Assembly, on the motion of Mr. *Findley*, calls for the attention of the Citizens of Philadelphia. Menaces have heretofore been occasionally thrown out by Members from some of the back counties, in hopes of terrifying those who acted from better motives, into compliance with favorite measures, that the seat of government should be removed from Philadelphia into an interior part of the state. But hitherto there has always been found a sufficient number of men in the House, who preferred the general good to the success of clandestine combinations, or the gratification of private interests.

It is confidently believed that one of the two last-mentioned motives prevailed on Friday, when Mr. Findley, taking the advantage of the absence of several Members, whose opposition he was well aware was to be expected, suddenly proposed, That a Committee should be appointed to adjust a plan and provide materials for erecting a State House, and other public buildings, at the town of Harrisburgh, and to provide the funds for defraying the expence. This unexpected motion ended, without any debate, in a division in favor of the motion, and the appointment of a Committee.

From the celerity of the proceeding, there is reason to believe, that the authors of the measure will endeavor to drive the House, with equal precipitancy, to engage so far in the scheme as to render it difficult to retract; and it is therefore incumbent on those who wish well to the commonwealth in general, and to this city as an important part of it, to endeavor, with equal diligence, to obviate a design which will appear less expedient the longer it is considered.

With that part of the House, which has been secretly concerned in producing the motion, it may be ineffectual to reason. Such a want of policy, and such an ignorance of the true methods to render a people rich and respectable, appear in the endeavor to obstruct the interests and diminish the resources of this capital of the state. as render it hopeless to address them.—But it is not too late to observe to those who have heartily given a vote for appointing a Committee, without having leisure to consider its impolicy, that the commercial and the farming interests being inseparably dependent on each other, whatever tends to render Philadelphia flourishing and active, sheds a beneficial influence on the state at large. To withdraw the offices of government from the city may depress its trade and depopulate its streets, and thus afford a malignant pleasure to the enemies of a city, which, in generous exertions and liberal contributions during the war, has deserved the gratitude of the rest of the state, but can no otherwise advance their interests than the decay of the head would promote the welfare of the members.

The burthens of the public are already almost as grievous as can be borne, and both the patience and purses of individuals nearly exhausted by the frequent visits of Collectors—but where the fruit of our expences has been the establishment of our liberty, patriotism has suppressed its complaints, and industry surrendered part of its earnings without a murmur.—But who will resign his right to the overplus? Who will consent to a fresh load of taxes for other purposes than the Federal Contributions, or the general advantage of the state? Ridiculous that the ancient seat of government shall be deserted, the public buildings, to which every owner of property in Pennsylvania may be said to have contributed, shall be sold at auction, the state put to a heavy charge for constructing sufficient edifices on a naked spot of ground, the seat of commerce from whence more applications to the administrators of government necessarily arise than from almost all the state besides, be abandoned—in order that the Member from *Westmoreland* may not have quite so many miles to ride!

Public service can never be rendered entirely compatible with private convenience. But whoever has accepted the confidential office of representing the people in the act of legislation, should remember that if, on one side, he took it with its honors, he contracted, on the other, to support its inconveniences. And to seek to subject his constituents, already labouring under oppressive burthens, to the heavy expences proposed, merely with a view of shortening his own journies, or diminishing, in some degree, his own expences, if he went no farther, would be taking a dishonest and unfair advantage of the opportunities afforded by his trust. But when the proposal is considered in its true point of view, as a narrow, partial scheme of policy, by its injurious effects on the capital, pernicious to the commonwealth at large, who will hesitate to condemn it?

The measure, however, has not yet been conclusively adopted. When a plan has been unexpectedly proposed in the House, it is not unusual for the Members who have not had an opportunity to consider it maturely, to consent to the appointment of a Committee, or even to the second reading of a bill, in order that they may have time to deliberate on the propriety of the measure. Of the majority on this motion, no doubt, many were only desireous to have a matter of so much importance considered again: Would it not therefore be proper for the Citizens to assemble, and to instruct their Representatives or address the House?—The people of Philadelphia should not be wanting to their own interests—to the interests of the state at large. The divisions of party

and the topics of diſſention, ſhould now be laid aſide: Poſitive inſtructions, and vigorous, but decent remonſtrances ſhould immediately be oppoſed to a plan, which would enfeeble and divide us at home, and render us contemptible to the whole Confederacy. The unanimous ſenſe of a town-meeting would not be diſregarded in the Aſſembly, and by confirming thoſe who have already withſtood the motion, and reaſoning with thoſe who have not yet ſettled their opinion, we may deſerve well of our fellow citizens, in preventing a plan which tends either to depopulate the capital or divide the ſtate.

CIVIS.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1787.

No. VII.

ADDRESSED *to the* OPPOSERS *of the* BANK.

ERROR like guilt is unwilling to die. However ſtrong the conviction, or clear the detection, it ſtill diſdains to yield, and though defeated ſtruggles to ſurvive. The oppoſers to the Bank, finding their cauſe as unpopular as it is unjuſt, are endeavouring to confound what they cannot confute, and to recover by contrivance what they loſt by miſconduct. Failing in the onſet, they ſeek to embarraſs the iſſue, and eſcape undefeated in the fog of perplexity.

New devices, as frivolous as they are unjuſt, are couched under new pretences, and held out to divide or to deceive. A ſmall reinforcement, by any means obtained, might ſerve as a prop to their conſequence, or an apology to their defeat.

When men have raſhly plunged themſelves into a meaſure, the right or wrong of it is ſoon forgotten. Party knows no impulſe but ſpirit, no prize but victory. It is blind to truth, and hardened againſt conviction. It ſeeks to juſtify error by perſeverance, and denies to its own mind the operation of its own judgement. A man under the tyranny of party ſpirit is the greateſt ſlave upon earth, for none but himſelf can deprive him of the freedom of thought.

The obſcure promoters of the oppoſition to the Bank imagined that their conſequence would be leſſened, and their influence circumſcribed by the growing circumſtances of the country. They hated the means that ſhould raiſe it above themſelves, and beheld the Bank as an inſtrument of public proſperity. The lower was the ebb, the eaſier they would aſcend to the ſurface, and the more viſible they would appear. Their ſphere of importance was that of a general poverty, and their hopes depended on its duration. "Better to reign in hell than ſerve in heaven," was the language of Lucifer, and the ſame motives ſerved to inſtigate the oppoſition.

In this plan they were joined by a band of uſurers, whoſe avarice of 50 and 60 per cent. was conſequently oppoſed by the operation of the Bank, which diſcounted at the legal intereſt of ſix per cent. They were further ſupported by the ſpeculators in the funding ſcheme, who were calculating to draw from the public an annual intereſt of 20 and 30 per cent. and encreaſe the value of the capital in their hands at leaſt one hundred per cent. This is a caracatura which the public are truly intereſted in having explained. What but this could bring an aſſembly-man of the conſtitutional party and an uſurer together.

Unjuſt meaſures muſt be ſupported by unjuſt means. No ſooner was their ſcheme reprobated by men of integrity and independent principles, but invention was put to the rack, and truth to defiance, to weaken the credit of thoſe who oppoſed the injuſtice of their proceedings. This man was bribed and that man was hired, and ſlander and falſhood, the miniſtering angels of malevolence, had full employment.

So far as any of their inſinuations regard me, I put them to defiance. I challenge any man amongſt them to come forth and make the aſſertion. I dare them to it; and with all the calm compoſure of integrity diſdain their inſinuations, and leave them to lick the file and bleed away their venom. An inſinuation, which a man who makes it does not believe himſelf, is equal to lying. It is the cowardice of lying. It unites the baſeſt part of that vice with the meaneſt of all others. An open liar is a highwayman in his profeſſion, but an inſinuating liar is a thief ſculking in the night.

Could the oppoſition to the Bank ſucceed in effecting its downfall, the conſequence would be their own deſtruction as a party in the ſtate. The attempt has already reduced their numbers and exaſperated the country, and could they accompliſh the end, it would be fatal to them. But they are happy in not having diſcernment enough to foreſee the effects of their own meaſures. They perſiſt becauſe they have begun, and ſhun the prudence that would teach them to retreat.

Had the Bank cloſed its accounts as the oppoſition ſuppoſed it would at the paſſing of the repealing act, the confuſion and diſtreſs in this city, and the effects that would have followed to the country, would have brought vengeance on the heads of the promoters of that meaſure. The quantity of caſh that would have been taken away and for ever removed from this ſtate, by the ſtockholders in diſtant parts, would have brought on a famine of money. I know one gentleman who would have drawn out twenty-four thouſand dollars, none of which would ever more have returned among us. Is there any man except a madman or an ideot, that will ſay we have too much money and want to have leſs. Can it be for the intereſt of this ſtate to baniſh the wealth it poſſeſſes, at the very time it is complaining of the ſcarcity of caſh.

The leaders of the oppoſition in this city are chiefly compoſed of thoſe who live by poſts and offices under the government, and if there are but taxes enough to pay their ſalaries, the diſtreſs would not reach their intereſt.

The oppoſition in the Houſe of Aſſembly is chiefly ſupported by members from whom ſuch an oppoſition has an indelicate appearance. It has the appearance of envy at the proſperity of all the old ſettled parts of the ſtate. The commerce and traffic of the Back Country members and the parts they repreſent goes to Baltimore. From thence are their imports purchaſed and there do their exports go. They come here to legiſlate and go there to trade. In queſtions of commerce, and by commerce I mean the exports as well as the imports of a country, they are neither naturally nor politically intereſted with us, and the delicacy of the caſe when matters of this kind are agitated ſhould have with them a greater weight.---What advantage perſons thus ſituated can propoſe to themſelves from a diſſolution of the Bank at Philadelphia is not eaſy to perceive. The money drawn away by the ſtockholders in diſtant parts, though removed from this ſtate, would not be depoſited at Baltimore. It is very poſſible that a branch of the preſent Bank may extend there, and in this view they are defeating their own future intereſt:---If one part of the ſtate is thus to go on in oppoſing the other, no great good can ariſe to either. The principle is ungenerous and the policy injurious, and the more it is reflected upon the worſe it will appear.

The cry and bubble, the falſhoods and inſinuations that were raiſed againſt the Bank have ſunk and waſted away as groundleſs clamours always will. The politics founded on ſuch contrivances never ſucceed, and the event ſerves to involve the projectors in diſgrace. A very little ſerious thinking was ſufficient to convince any man, that the more money could be retained in the country the better, and that to break up the Bank and baniſh ſo large a capital from the ſtate as the ſtockholders in diſtant parts have depoſited with us, never more to return among us, could anſwer no man's purpoſe who had his living to work for, though it might not affect thoſe who live by poſts and offices. Would not that politician be conſidered as a madman in England, who ſhould propoſe to break up the Bank in that nation, and ſend away to Holland and other countries the money which thoſe foreigners have depoſited with them: and he muſt be equally as vile a politician who propoſes the ſame thing here.

So far as the part I have taken in the buſineſs has gone, it has been applied to preſerve the money in the country, by ſupporting the Bank; and in this undertaking I am certain of the approbation of every ſerious thinking man who wiſhes to ſee the country in proſperous circumſtances.

As for the crazy brained politicians who began and promoted the attack on the Bank, I have had experience enough of their abilities for ſeveral years paſt to know them ſufficiently, and that a country under the management of their politics would be a perpetual ſcene of diſtraction and poverty.

I did not leave them when they were weak and diſtreſſed, but in the height of their proſperity, and in full poſſeſſion of the government. I very explicitly and candidly ſtated to them my reaſons for reprobating their conduct, and that at a time when themſelves know it was againſt my intereſt to do it; and I very freely gave them my opinion (ſuch as it was) that thoſe unjuſt and deſpotic proceedings would work their downfal. But they were intoxicated with power, government-mad, too blind to foreſee the conſequence, and too confident to be adviſed. They truſted to the tranſitory popularity obtained by deluſion, and ſuppoſed that a multitude deceived was never to be convinced.

But there are certain points in this buſineſs, which ought always to be kept in view.

The Bank originated on the inability of the government to carry on the war, and at a time when ſome of its preſent oppoſers were on the point of abandoning the cauſe. I ſpeak this becauſe I know it. But ſo unhappy is the ſpirit of envy, that it can be juſt to no merit but its own. The ſervices which the Bank rendered have been a poiſon to thoſe little minds, that at once receive and hate the good that others perform.

On the fall of the continental currency a band of uſurers aroſe, and thoſe who wanted to borrow paid from thirty to ſixty per cent for their loans. Theſe men are among the enemies of the Bank.

On the eſtabliſhment of the Bank, nearly the whole of its abilities to lend were rendered to Congreſs, and ſo preſſing and neceſſitous were the requiſitions of that body, and ſo devoted was the Bank to the ſupport of the public cauſe, that in more inſtances than one the Bank ran the riſque of loſing its whole capital. At this time the preſent oppoſers of the Bank lay ſnug with what hard money they had in their pockets, and contributed none of it to ſupply the public exigency.

On the termination of the war, all riſk and danger being over, thoſe ſame perſons, ſo quiet then, and ſo noiſy ſince, formed the ſcheme of ſetting up another Bank. Not from any public principle or for any public purpoſe; not to expel the enemy, for he was already expelled; but merely with a view to make money and profit. They had no hard money, God help them, not they, while there was danger of loſing it; but when that danger was over, they could find hard money for a new bank. To carry this plan, and draw new aſſociates to it, they propoſed reviſing the Teſt-laws, which, as their ſcheme of a new Bank did not ſucceed, they afterwards voted againſt.

Diſappointed in their plan of ſetting up another Bank, they immediately ſtruck off on the contrary tack, propagated a report that Banks were injurious and dangerous, and brought in a bill to demoliſh that Bank they had attempted to rival. How they ſhould ever expect that men who had reputations yet unloſt ſhould join or concur with them in ſuch a contradictory and unprincipled round of projects, is a proof how little they regard reputation themſelves. Their conduct is in itſelf a ſatire upon hypocriſy, and equalled only by the impudence of acting it.

When the demands of Congreſs on the Bank ceaſed with the war, it was then enabled to employ its capital in promoting the domeſtic proſperity of the country; and it was fortunate for Pennſylvania that ſhe poſſeſſed ſuch a reſource as the Bank, at the cloſe of a war which had ruined her commerce, reduced her farmers, and impoveriſhed her monied men; when ſhe had, as it were, the world to begin anew, and when, had it not been for the intervention of the Bank, the uſurers would have devoured the land.

The Bank went on, and no complaint was heard againſt it. Its impartial punctuality ſerved to collect and reſtore the ſhattered remains of credit, and replace the confidence which the war and paper currencies had deſtroyed.

At this time, without provocation, without cauſe, and without any motive that was wiſe, juſt or honorable, the Aſſembly, unwarranted by their conſtituents, and unjuſtified by the pretence, commenced an attack upon its charter. They fabricated the tales they wiſhed to have believed, and ſet them up for the voice of the people. A few runners out of doors kept up the alarm, and the public, unacquainted with the buſineſs, and unſuſpicious of the deception, were trepanned into the lure.

That they had not the ſupport of the people, is evident from the diſapprobation which the two ſucceeding elections ſhew to their conduct. They diſmiſſed from their truſt the promoters of that meaſure, and elected others, to redreſs the injuſtice their predeceſſors had committed.

If the inhabitants of the back weſtern parts of the ſtate are not benefited by the eſtabliſhment of a Bank within the ſtate; it is becauſe their trade and commerce is carried out of it. They neither encreaſe its exports nor conſume its imports, nor bear a proportionate ſhare of the public burthens. Yet were the ſtate of Maryland, to which place their commerce is carried, to emit a paper currency, there are none of thoſe perſons but would prefer a Pennſylvania bank note at Baltimore, that could at any time be changed into hard money, to the paper currency of a ſtate of which they are not members. Therefore, inſtead of oppoſing the Bank on this narrow policy, they would have acted conſiſtently with their intereſt to have ſupported it, and joined their endeavours to eſtabliſh a branch of it in that ſtate.

As to paper currencies, when we conſider the fluctuating diſpoſition of legiſlatures, the uncertainty of their movements, the probability of the diviſion and ſeparation of a ſtate, diſputes about the reſidence of government, and numerous other occurrences that may take place in a ſtate, there can be no confidence placed in them. They ſtand on ſuch a contingent foundation, on ſuch a changeable connection of circumſtances, and ſubject to ſuch a multitude of events, not eaſy to foreſee, and always liable to happen, that paper currencies can never be truſted to either as riches or as a medium of commerce; becauſe a medium muſt in the nature of it be ſubject to the leaſt poſſible fluctuation, or it is not a medium, and paper is ſubject to the greateſt fluctuation of all other things, being capable of ſinking to no value at all, of which this country has ſufficient experience.

Pennſylvania being the centre of the thirteen ſtates, her ſituation, with the aſſiſtance of a Bank, enabled her to carry on a trade upon the produce of other ſtates. Through the medium of the Bank, for Bank notes had credit in all the ſtates, ſhe imported their productions, exported them again, became importers for thoſe ſtates, and gained a profit upon the trade. By this means the riches of Pennſylvania were encreaſed, and many induſtrious people furniſhed with employment. Of this branch was the tobacco trade.

But matters of this kind form no part of the politics of the oppoſition. It is more agreeable to them to keep the country low and poor, that they may govern it the eaſier, than to ſee it proſperous, and beyond the reach of their influence.

Theſe are ſome of the principal outlines in tracing the ſubject of the Bank. As to ſeveral little matters that have been ſtarted, as well in the aſſembly as out of it, they are not worth waſting the public time upon.

It is of very little or no conſequence to the generality of people, and a matter which they do not trouble themſelves about, becauſe it does not affect them one way or the other, in what manner the ſtock-holders of the Bank conduct their private concerns, regulate their elections, and do many other domeſtic matters. Thoſe who beſt know the buſineſs, beſt know how to manage it, and the object with the public is beſt anſwered, when that buſineſs is beſt performed. Thoſe who place their money there, are the propereſt people to take care of it, and the better it is taken care of, the more ſecurity there is in the Bank.

The greater quantity of money which the credit of the Bank can bring into the ſtate, the better for the people; for it is not the money collected within the ſtate, but the monies drawn to it from diſtant parts, monies which would not be here were it not for the Bank, that forms the principal capital of the Bank.

As to the domeſtic matters of the Bank, even the oppoſition is obliged to be ſilent. The buſineſs of it has been conducted with unimpeached faithfulneſs and good management. Therefore the beſt, and only certain line to proceed on, in reſtoring its legal re-eſtabliſhment, is to keep as near as poſſible to the line of its original charter. Of this we have had an experienced ſecurity, to which innovations may be dangerous and fatal.

Philad. March 5, 1787. COMMON SENSE.

To be Sold, or Let on improving leaſes,

The following Tracts of patented LAND, viz.

ONE tract containing 375 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, ſituated on a branch of Cox's creek, in Milford townſhip, Bedford county, adjoining lands formerly of James Wilſon. On this tract there is an excellent mill-ſeat; the land good in quality, and a large proportion of meadow may be made.

One tract containing 357 acres and allowance, ſituate on the heads of Cox's creek, Quemahome townſhip, Bedford county, adjoining lands of George Shaver, James Glentworth and John Penrod. This land is of an excellent quality, and affords a large proportion of meadow ground.

One tract containing 351 acres and allowance, ſituated on the head of Spruce-run (a branch of Cox's creek) adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, Joſeph Heibler's, Jacob Smucker's and George Shaver's land. This is ſaid to be a capital tract, and equal, if not ſuperior, in quality to any lands in Quemahome.

One tract containing 302 acres and allowance, ſituated on a branch of Wells's creek, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, Jacob Smucker and others. This is likewiſe good land, and will afford plenty of meadow ground.

Note, The above lands are in the middle of a German ſettlement, and likely to become very valuable, from the extenſion of the navigation into the weſtern country by the Virginia company, from which navigation it will not be more than a day's journey.

Likewiſe the four following tracts of land in the county of Northampton, ſituated on the waters of Lehawaxen,

One tract containing	307 acres	and allowance.
One ditto,	292 ditto	ditto.
One ditto,	334 ditto	ditto.
One ditto,	330 ditto	ditto.

N. B. Theſe four tracts lie within eight or ten miles of the river Delaware, adjoining Robert Lettis Hooper, Eſq; and lands formerly Robert Wilſon's. They are prime lands, and muſt be valuable when the navigation of the river Delaware becomes an object of legiſlative attention, which undoubtedly muſt be very ſoon.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, or take upon an improving leaſe, either of the ſaid tracts of land, or would wiſh to exchange merchandize, public ſecurities, or real property in or near this city, for all or any of them, may know the terms, by applying to the owner, in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets. REYNOLD KEEN.

JOHN LEITHEN, *Gardener*,

From EDINBURGH,

HAS imported from London a general collection of SEEDS for the KITCHEN GARDEN, which he will ſell upon moderate terms, the greater part have been tried and turn out very good. Any orders for fruit trees, foreſt trees or ſhrubs, will be thankfully received, and every exertion made to give ſatisfaction. He is to be found at Mr. GRAY'S Ferry. §

To be Sold or Bartered,

And may be entered on the Firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION, containing 212 acres and an half, including roads, in Providence townſhip, pleaſantly ſituated in the Forks of Schuylkill river and Perkioming creek, about 24 miles from Philadelphia; the Egypt road along Schuylkill goes thro' it towards Pottſgrove; the Friends meeting joins to it, and there are ſeveral good griſt and ſaw-mills near it. Upwards of 50 acres of good woodland lying very conveniently on three ſides of it, the remainder is divided into ſeven fields, two meadows, with ſeveral ſprings in them. Two large apple orchards, containing a great variety of grafted fruit; two peach orchards, and rows of the ſame and other fruit trees planted round ſeveral of the fields. A ſtone houſe, 50 feet by 19, divided into three rooms, with a cellar under part of it; a log houſe, 20 feet by 20, one and a half ſtories high; a new frame houſe, 27 feet by 15, a good cellar under it, with a convenient ſhed and piazza adjoining; a large ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a ſtill-houſe and ſtill fixed in it adjoining; a new frame barn, and one old ditto, with threſhing-floors, ſtables, &c. a waggon-houſe, three corn-cribs, three hay barracks, two ſtables, with a cow-houſe adjoining, and a cyder-mill and preſs under cover; alſo ſundry farming utenſils. The whole of the above to be ſold, or bartered for a plantation within ten miles of Philadelphia, on either ſide of the river Delaware----Or for boards, ſhingles and ſcantling, at market price----Or for one half caſh, the remainder in merchants goods at firſt coſt. Enquire of BENJAMIN LOXLEY, near the Drawbridge, or of BENJAMIN LOXLEY, junior, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia. March 7, 1787. ¶

Falls townſhip, Bucks county, March 2, 1787.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A NOTED and old accuſtomed Tavern, lying on the main road leading from Philadelphia to Trenton, and near the 27 mile ſtone; there is on the premiſes a good frame dwelling-houſe, with a piazza in front, a good kitchen, and other out-houſes, with a large roomy ſtable and ſmall barn; the plantation contains 35 acres of land, 5 of which is good bottom meadow, and 5 more may readily be made, a good proportion of woodland, and a good bearing apple orchard, the remainder good tilable land. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, near the Falls Meetting-houſe. § DANIEL LOVETT.

Salem, February 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of DANIEL LEEDS, to meet at the houſe of Edward Siddons, in the town of Salem, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, to examine and aſcertain the debts due to each creditor: And alſo to receive their reſpective proportions of the firſt diviſion of the ſaid DANIEL LEEDS eſtate, from

SAMUEL THOMPSON,)
¶ 4 w. JOHN SMITH) Aſſignees.

WORCESTER, *February* 22.

One day laſt week a number of men who have been concerned in the rebellion, to the amount of near two hundred, moſt of them unarmed, met at Greenwich; they belonged to that and the neighbouring towns---it is ſaid they met with a view to conſult on means of their ſafety; but on intelligence being received that a part of colonel Newell's regiment were on their march, they diſperſed.

We learn from Berkſhire, that the report concerning the miſconduct of General Patterſon, is without foundation. Many turbulent fomenters of the rebellion, and thoſe who joined in it in arms, are taken up; all privates, and thoſe who acted as non-commiſſioned officers, who deliver up their arms, and take and ſubſcribe the oath of allegiance, are liberated. Others, who have been aggravatedly guilty in ſpreading ſedition, and thoſe who have acted as commiſſioned officers, are committed for trial by the laws of their country. Many of the principal leaders and abettors have fled into other ſtates; but from the aſſurance government has had from ſuch ſtates as it has applied to, we learn, that they will not have any protection granted them, but be delivered up to the authority of this ſtate. Shays and ſome others, it is ſuppoſed, are making their way to Canada; his wife and children paſſed through Northampton laſt week, on their way to Bennington, eſcorted by a brother-in-law of Shays's. Proviſion is made for paying the army who have been in ſervice for a month paſt, alſo for that now raiſing. The General Court has paſſed the Diſqualifying Act, and the Governor, agreeably thereto, has publiſhed a proclamation, ſetting the time for all thoſe who intend to benefit themſelves by the proffered mercy conformably thereto, to come in and accept of it.

NEW-YORK, *February* 24.

A reader of our paper obſerves, that amongſt the many matters of importance that claim the attention of the legiſlature (and to which little or no regard has hitherto been paid) ſtands the public *faith* and *credit* of the ſtate. 'Tis time that the firſt ſhould be ſtrictly adhered to, and the latter put on a more reſpectable footing---the effects of a calamitous war, afforded ſome pretence for the breach of promiſes made in the hour of danger, and when the finances of the ſtate were in a deſperate condition---But there can be no excuſe for violating engagements, entered into in a time of peace, when the ability and reſources of the ſtate were well known. The non-performance of promiſes made under ſuch circumſtances, is not only unjuſt, but very impolitic. The guardians of the public weal would do well to conſider that the time may come when the ſtate will feel the loſs of credit and reputation; they cannot ſuppoſe that men will then be found ſo inconſiderate, after what they have witneſſed, as to truſt their property to a faithleſs people.

The legiſlature, at their laſt meeting, finding that they would be unable to diſcharge the requiſitions of Congreſs unleſs they could obtain a larger proportion of continental debt than they were then in poſſeſſion of, paſſed an act, wherein they directed the treaſurer to receive on *loan*, ſuch certificates as are payable for forfeited eſtates, to pay to the tenders one-fifth part of the intereſt due previous to January 7, 1785, in money; and to promiſe on behalf of the ſtate to pay the other four-fifths on the 1ſt of May, 1787, and the intereſt accruing on the principal annually. In conſequence of this act, and relying on the juſtice of the legiſlature, many of our beſt and moſt deſerving citizens have parted with the evidences of the debts due to them by the continent, and accepted the obligations of the ſtate in lieu, truſting that proviſion would be made for fulfilling engagements ſo recently concluded on; and that public credit would be permanently eſtabliſhed. It yet remains for the legiſlature to ſhew how far they will comply with their own acts, and what degree of credit ought to be given to thoſe they make in future. The ſubject ſurely merits the utmoſt attention.

March 1. In the Northampton paper, printed yeſterday week (February 21) is a copy of an atteſted circular letter, from Eli Parſons, dated February 13, to the people of his clan, exhorting them in the moſt pathetic terms to ſupport the infernal cauſe they have undertaken, pointing out the fatal conſequences of a failure. He informs, "The firſt ſtep that I would recommend, is to deſtroy Shepherd's army, then proceed to the county of Berkſhire, as we are now collecting at New-Lebanon, in York ſtate, and Pownal, in Vermont ſtate, with a determination to carry our point, if fire, blood and carnage will effect it: Therefore we beg that every friend will immediately proceed to the county of Berkſhire, and help us to Burgoyne Lincoln and his army: I beg this may immediately circulate through your county."

A paragraph in this paper ſays: Many of the inſurgents in this county appear ſincerely convinced of having acted with miſguided heads, a full proof of which, they now readily comply with the duties they owe their country, by depoſiting their arms and taking and ſubſcribing the oath of allegiance to the ſtate. But there are others ſtill lurking, with fell malice and rancour, to perpetrate ſome horrid deed, as was exemplified laſt Saturday evening at Barnardſtown, by one Parmater and two others, on meeting Mr. Whitney, of Northfield, and others, in a ſleigh, together with a number on horſe-back, unprovokedly fired upon them and killed Mr. Walker, of Whately.---The authors of it were lodged in the gaol of this town laſt evening.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

Laſt Wedneſday evening, in the Hall of the Univerſity, the ANNUAL ORATION was delivered before *The American Philoſophical Society*, by the Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SMITH, Vice-Preſident of the College of New-Jerſey, on "*The cauſes of the diverſity of figure and complexion in the human ſpecies.*"

The ſubject was managed with uncommon ingenuity, erudition and elegance. The Supreme Executive Council, the Aſſembly of the State, the Truſtees of the Univerſity, the Magiſtrates, Clergy, Phyſicians, and a very great number of the principal people of this city, were preſent on the occaſion. The profound attention given by ſo large and venerable an audience, and the excellent order in which the whole buſineſs was conducted, did honor to the ſociety, and placed in a very reſpectable point of view—the general Philoſophic Taſte of Pennſylvania.

Among the many reaſons, ſays a correſpondent, which have been given for the motion of Mr. Findley, to remove the ſeat of government to Harriſburg, a principal one is---to remove the legiſlature from the influence of Congreſs, who, it is ſaid, are about to return to Philadelphia. The party who ſupport this meaſure are led by a *man* who has always deteſted and oppoſed the powers of Congreſs, and who, in conjunction with a noted ſpeculator in certificates, adviſed that deſtructive ſyſtem of finance, which has broken and ruined the confederation, and is likely to excite an inſurrection in every part of the ſtate.

The effects of party ſpirit, continues our correſpondent, are truly contradictory in Pennſylvania. Yeſterday the conſtitutionaliſts *negatived* a bill for repairing our roads, becauſe it would be too expenſive---To-day they propoſe a bill for building a State-Houſe on the Suſquehanna, that will coſt more than repairing all the roads in the ſtate. But the reaſon of this has been ſeen through. In the one caſe, *all* would be benefited, Quakers, Germans, Republicans, as well as Conſtitutionaliſts---but in the other caſe, the conſtitutionaliſts only will be benefited. They own all the property in the town and neighbourhood of Harriſburg,---the offices and influence of government of courſe would fall into their hands----and certainly this is well worth a new tax of *Eighty Thouſand Pounds*.

It is remarkable, the ſame party a few years ago placed the county towns of Harriſburg and Norris-town on the banks of rivers, *remote* from the *centres* of the counties to which they belong, only for the ſake of *promoting* trade and navigation. Now they tear up the ſeat of government from a city ſeated on a river, the firſt in trade in America, where it has been eſtabliſhed near one hundred years, for the ſake of *deſtroying* trade and navigation. It is certainly contrary to the conſtitution to remove Court or State-Houſes. Property is hereby taken away or leſſened, without a trial by a jury. When counties or ſtates extend too much from their original ſeats of juſtice, or government, the only juſt method of obviating the inconveniencies ariſing therefrom is to *divide* them. This has been done in ſeveral inſtances with reſpect to counties in Pennſylvania, with general ſatisfaction. The only inſtance in which a contrary practice has been attempted, was in Cheſter county, where it produced ſuch a convulſion as had nearly ruined the county.

Extract of a letter from Reading, February 20.

"An attempt has been made to get petitions againſt your Bank in our county, what ſucceſs they have met with, I know not—but the old ſtory of the Bank locking up money, and preventing private loans, has been conjured up again among our ignorant people. The better informed, at laſt, begin to ſee that the Funding Bill is the only cauſe of the difficulty of not borrowing money, and of the ſtagnation of buſineſs of every kind; for while men can buy certificates that will yield 18 l. a year intereſt, who will lend money at only 6 per cent.?"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in one of the ſouthern ſtates, to his friend in Baltimore, dated January 31, 1787.

"Times here are gloomy, and our government wants energy, and though we have made many leagues of peace, amity and friendſhip with the Indians, yet I by no means think their revengeful diſpoſition is turned into chriſtian charity and forbearance. I wiſh they may not ſtrike a blow when we think we have nothing to fear. The ſtate of commerce is on a very precarious footing, and to add to our numerous calamities, we have nothing but paper in circulation. Strange, that Congreſs cannot be enabled to fall upon ſome general plan of finance----ſome ſyſtem to give ſtability to property, and thereby revive the falling credit of the whole confederation."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the ſtate's army of Maſſachuſetts, dated Pittsfield, February 12.

"The army is now in this town, which is about 30 miles from Albany, and within four miles of the New-York line. Parties are continually on the ſcout and bring in a great number of priſoners. Before this reaches you, you will doubtleſs have heard many things highly diſadvantageous to General Patterſon; they are the reports of malicious enemies.—General Patterſon, at Weſt-Stockbridge, had a ſmall affair with about 100 of the inſurgents. He marched his men up in three columns; was fired upon by their centinels: attacked them inſtantly: fired upon them twice or three times, and diſperſed them. At Stockbridge he ordered them to lay down their arms and diſperſe, on penalty of being fired on immediately: They did ſo.

"Mr. Gould, a Lawyer, is this moment taken by a ſtate warrant, as a ſuſpected perſon."

Thurſday night laſt, 18 criminals broke out of the gaol in this city. They were all condemned to puniſhment at the wheelbarrow, and would, in a few days, have been put to that exerciſe, having had their heads ſhorn, and uniforms prepared for that purpoſe. Their eſcape was effected by their breaking through the walls of the apartments in which they were confined, and getting over the priſon walls.

Several of the above villains have ſince been taken, but not without giving new ſpecimens of their abilities in the line of their profeſſion, as they committed ſeveral robberies within theſe few nights paſt.

On Sunday, the 4th of February laſt died, in the 103d year of his age, JACOB WISMER, a native of Germany. In Queen Ann's reign he emigrated into North-Carolina, where he lived ten years; he then came and ſettled in Bucks county, Pennſylvania, where he married his third wife, with whom he lived 67 years, and had 170 children, grand-children and great-grand-children; his widow is about 84 years old. He retained his ſenſes till about two months, and could walk out, dreſs and undreſs himſelf, till about two weeks before he died.

FOR SALE, at the INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

Near the BANK,

CERTIFICATES,

That pay for confiſcated property equal to ſpecie.
Ditto ditto for city lots.
Ditto ditto for lands on the Ohio near Fort Pitt.
Ditto ditto for the old and late purchaſe from the Indians.
Shilling and Dollar Money.

LIKEWISE

A few of the GOLD MEDALS of the Order of Cincinnati, and ſome of Mr. Murray's Maps of the United States.

ALL KINDS

Of Continental and State Securities are bought and ſold, and the higheſt price given.

MONEY MATTERS

Of every ſpecies negociated, ſo as to accommodate people with the exact kind or coin that beſt ſuits them.

APPLICATIONS

Received for borrowing or lending of Money, approved Notes diſcounted, &c. &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A large ſum of Continental Certificates (Balloons) Continental Money, and Pennſylvania funded Certificates, for which the higheſt price will be given by

March 6, 1787. FRANCIS WHITE.

For SALE or CHARTER.

A SCHOONER that will carry about 425 barrels of flour, is compleatly fitted for the ſea, and her cabin lately put in good order and painted. She is about two years and a half old, Virginia built, and a remarkable faſt ſailer, and now lies at the wharff the lower end of Southwark, oppoſite the old fort. For terms apply to CLEMENT BIDDLE, Broker.

Philadelphia, January 3, 1787.

On Tueſday, the 20th day of March

inſt. at the late dwelling-houſe of Michael Holman, in Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue,

A TRACT containing 250 acres of land, beſides allowance for roads, about 170 acres thereof cleared, about 10 acres of meadow made, and a large quantity more may eaſily be made, as there is plenty of water running through ſaid tract; the land is of excellent quality; there is thereon three good dwelling-houſes, contiguous to each other, one of which is ſtone, two ſtories high, a good barn, part ſtone and part logs, with good ſtables, cow houſes, and other out houſes, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, and there are two other ſmall tenements on ſaid tract, and a good orchard of excellent fruit; the fences in good repair, and the woodland hath excellent timber. The payments made known the day of ſale. MARTIN HOLMAN,) Executors.
MICHAEL HOLMAN,)

N. B. The ſale to begin preciſely at 10 o'clock on ſaid day.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A VALUABLE Lot of Land, ſituate in Cheltenham, and lying on the old York road, about 9 miles from Philadelphia, and near John Shoemaker's mill, whereon is erected a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, with three rooms on a floor, and a ſmall kitchen back, with a convenient ſtore adjoining ſaid houſe, occupied and known by the name of Shoemaker's Store; alſo, good ſtabling, with other out houſes, ſuitable for any public buſineſs, and is an excellent ſtand. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. THOMAS SHOEMAKER.

February 28. 1787.

To be SOLD by public SALE,

On the premiſes, the 17th inſt. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

THAT valuable FARM, ſituate in Paſſyunk townſhip, containing about 160 acres of good arable and meadow Land, a part thereof embanked meadow. There is on the farm a good two ſtory brick houſe, and a large wooden building adjoining for a kitchen and lodging rooms, barn, ſtables, ſpring-houſe, orchards, garden, &c. about four miles from the city on the river Schuylkill, about half a mile below George Gray, Eſquire's ferry; late the eſtate of

March 5, 1787. ANDREW RAMBOW, deceaſed.

Attlebury, March 5, 1787.

For Sale by public Vendue, on the

premiſes, on the 28th inſtant, at two o'clock, P. M.

A Commodious two ſtory brick HOUSE, four rooms on a floor, cellar under the whole, and a large garret; a large frame kitchen thereto adjoining, with a cellar and two good chambers, and a lot of ground whereon the ſame ſtands, conſiſting of two acres, on which are a garden, orchard, barn, ſtables, &c. ſituate in the village of Attlebury, alias Four Lanes End, Bucks county, 22 miles from Philadelphia, 7 from Briſtol, 4 from Newtown and 10 from Trenton, in an excellent neighbourhood at a good ſtand for ſtore-keeping, there being one kept in the ſaid houſe for many years heretofore, by Grace Kirkbride. It will be ſold either in two lots or altogether. A good title will be given, and payments made known, by

JONATHAN KIRKBRIDE.

To be Sold by way of public Vendue,

At or upon the 24th day of this inſtant,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of land, lying and being in Eaſt Caln townſhip, and county of Cheſter, between the ſign of the Waggon on Lancaſter road and Bandywine Meeting-houſe, containing 250 acres, with a good ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, a log barn and other out-houſes, about 20 acres of very good meadow, well watered, and more may be made, and a very good orchard. The payments made eaſy and terms made known on the day of ſale. An indiſputable title will be given by SAMUEL PICKENS and HENRY GRAY.

March 3, 1787.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Roxborough townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, about 6 miles from the city, containing about 90 acres, 9 whereof are watered meadow, all under good fence. This place, from its ſituation and improvements (having two dwelling houſes thereon) is capable of being divided into two convenient farms, and will be let altogether, or divided into two places, with a ſufficient proportion of meadow to each, as will beſt ſuit the applicants. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH WARNER, on the premiſes, or to JOSEPH WARNER, junior, or CHARLES WARNER, in Race-ſtreet. March 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, ſituate in Charleſton townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, about two miles above the Valley Forge, containing 235 acres, bounded by lands of William Moore, deceaſed, Patrick Anderſon and others, on which there are erected two dwelling-houſes, one of them having two rooms on a floor, a large barn and ſtabling, with about 16 acres of good meadow watered by a never-failing ſtream, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; alſo two good bearing orchards, two ſpring-houſes, with never-failing ſprings of water, about 70 or 80 acres of good woodland, the remainder good arable and paſture land. Credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, living at the corner of Water and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia. PHILIP CARE.

N. B. If not ſold before the latter end of March, it will be rented. 3 M. Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1786.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers*, *Bohemian* pint tumblers, *balloon tumblers*, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conconſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN MURDOCH, late of Woodbury, in the county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring their accounts to the ſubſcriber in two months from the date hereof, that a ſettlement may be made, and each creditor receive their dividend; and all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

Dec. 1, 1786. SARAH MURDOCH, Adminiſtratrix.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on Fourth-day, the 14th day of March next enſuing,

THAT valuable property now in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Paxſon, ſituate in the village of Mount-holly, in Weſt New-Jerſey. The eſtate conſiſts of that dwelling houſe the ſubſcriber now lives in, on the north ſide of Mill-ſtreet, together with the tan-yard, &c. thereunto belonging. It is propoſed to ſell the eſtate in ſeparate lots if moſt agreeable to the purchaſers. A map of which will be exhibited at the day of ſale as follows.

Lot No. 1. Containing about 21 perches, with the dwelling-houſe thereon. This eſtate no doubt will be agreeable to the merchant, as the houſe is large and roomy, being 45 feet in front on Mill-ſtreet, in a very advantageous part of the town for ſuch buſineſs, and formerly for many years hath been occupied for that uſe.

Lot No. 2. Conſiſting of about 3 rods and 10 perches of land, on which is that noted and accuſtomed tan-yard, formerly in the poſſeſſion of Henry Paxſon, Eſq; deceaſed. This tan-yard is large, and well provided with water and every other convenience for the manufactory of leather. The particular advantages that attend this manufactory are ſo well known, that it is needleſs to enumerate them in an adverti ſement; a part of this lot is high and very convenient for building.

Lots No. 3 and 4, are ſituate on New-ſtreet, in ſaid village, in a high and healthy ſituation, containing about three quarters of an acre, having the advantage of a never failing ſtream or run of water.

There are alſo three other ſmall lots of meadow, ſituate on ſaid run, which perhaps will accommodate perſons whoſe lands adjoin thereto, which are propoſed to be ſeparately ſold. The conditions of the above ſales will be made known at the time and place of ſale, where attendance will be given, by

¶ THOMAS PAXSON.

Mount-Holly, Feb. 22, 1787.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION in Bucks county, on the Durham and Stump roads, containing 50 acres of land, with a large houſe two ſtories high, fit for either tavern or ſtore, with three rooms on a floor, and kitchen adjoining to it, likewiſe a good well with excellent water, and garden, and a large convenient ſtable. For terms, apply to Col. WILLIAM HART, adjoining ſaid plantation, or to JOSEPH CAUFFMAN, in Cherry-alley, Philadelphia. ¶

Cheſter, February, 20, 1787.

TO BE LETT,

THAT large commodious Tavern, ſituate in the borough of Cheſter, the ſign of the CROSS KEYS, which for ſituation and extenſive conveniencies, few houſes excel. There are two ſtables, one of which is large; an oat and ſaddle houſe, with a loft above; a very good hen-houſe; a long ſhed in the yard; a well of good water with a pump therein, and a very large garden. Poſſeſſion will be given the 25th of March next. For terms apply to DAVIS BEVAN, near the premiſes.

N. B. The houſe has been all painted and glazed, and will be rented for either a public or private houſe. §

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Haddonfield, on the 15th inſt. two Apprentice Lads, viz. ISAAC BURROUGH, aged about 20 years, five feet four inches high; had on and took with him a coat, veſt and breeches of mixed grey broadcloth, a light camblet veſt and a pair of light fuſtian breeches, two ſhirts, one of Ruſſia ſheeting and the other fine linen, one pair black grey homeſpun yarn ſtockings, two pair of blue grey ditto, and a country-made caſtor hat. He is pretty well ſet, has dark hair, and is of a down look. The other JAIRUS HUTCHINSON, aged about 18 years, five feet ſix inches high; had on and took with him a coatee of grey coating, veſt and breeches of mixed broadcloth, one nankeen veſt, one pair of jean breeches and one pair of corduroy ditto, ſhirts and ſtockings as above, a half worn beaver hat, bound. He is very well ſet, round ſhouldered and freckled. They are both taylors by trade. Whoever apprehends and ſecures them, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive Four Dollars for Burrough, and Eight Dollars for Hutchinſon, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by

Glouceſter county, Feb. 19. † JOSEPH HARDEN.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

Or LET for one or more years,

A Valuable Plantation and tract of land, now in the tenure of Edward Jones, ſituate on Cooper's creek, one mile only from Cooper's ferries, and between two and three miles (by water) from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Meſſrs. William and Samuel Cooper, and others, in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey. Said premiſes contain upwards of 120 acres, whereof about 50 are cleared tillable land, 50 good wood land, on which are a ſufficient quantity of rail timber to accommodate the place, and the remaining 20 acres are excellent banked meadow. There is alſo a good framed brickpaned dwelling-houſe on the premiſes. The ſeveral advantages conſequent from the natural good quality of the ſoil, and its very agreeable and near ſituation to the Philadelphia market, are unneceſſary to enumerate. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. JOHN KEBLE.

N. B. If the above premiſes ſhould be ſold, a part of the purchaſe money being paid down, eaſy terms will be given for the remainder. ¶ January 10, 1786.

*** A three ſtory HOUSE, in Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, to be LET. Enquire as above.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, a bay Horſe, 7 years old, about 14½ hands high, ſhod before, one hind foot white, the other ſwelled in the fetlok joint and lame, dim ſighted, trots and canters. Whoever brings ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he is brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or thirty ſhillings for the horſe only, paid by † JOHN JONES.

Gulf-mill, Firſt Month 31, 1787.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, in the night of the 30th inſt. a ſorrel HORSE, about 14½ hands high, ſome white in the face, middling large head, and hips rather high, very natural to trot, not ſhod behind, the hair chafed off his ſides with the chains. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo as the owner may get the horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Firſt Month 31, 1787. † JOHN OGDEN.

Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado SUGAR, MOLASSES *and* RUM, *MANUFACTURED by* MILES & MORGAN,

And to be SOLD at their STORE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia. Where Merchants and Shop-keepers may be furniſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. Feb. 19, 1787.

To be SOLD by public SALE,

On SATURDAY, the tenth of March next, on the premiſes,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 24 acres, part of which is woodland, ſituate in Blockly townſhip, late the eſtate of Lydia Morris, deceaſed. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by ISAAC WARNER,) Executors.

Feb. 16, 1787. ¶ NATHAN GIBSON,)

Eaſton, Northampton County, February 10, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the houſe of George Syder, in Upper Milford townſhip, on Monday, the 12th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon: Eight ſeveral Tracts or parcels of Land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, ſeven of which tracts are lying contiguous to each other, bounded by land of Frederick Martin, George Syder and John Wetzel, containing about 227 acres, whereof there are 62 acres deeded, the other tract, bounded by land of Jacob Deal, Benjamin Myer, and others, containing 24 acres and 93 perches, alſo deeded, there are in the whole, about 150 acres cleared, whereof about 25 acres is good meadow, the ſame adjoining the great road leading to Philadelphia; late the property of Daniel Swartz, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, February 10, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 15th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Mount Bethel townſhip, bounded by land ſurveyed to Alexander Calbreath, and containing 72 acres deeded, of which about 40 acres are cleared, whereof is about 7 acres of good meadow, with a good dwelling-houſe, frame barn, &c. thereon; late the property of William Plummer, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

‡ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, February 10, 1787.

BY virtue of writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Court-houſe, in the town of Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 20th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two certain Tracts of Land, one of them ſituate at Blooming Grove, adjoining vacant land, and land of Samuel Seely, containing about 900 acres, whereof about 30 acres are cleared; late the property of Jonas Seely, Eſq; and the other Tract ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, bounded by land of William Jaynes, and vacant land, containing about 145 acres; late the property of John Seely, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by † PETER EALER, Sheriff.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

And may be entered upon on the 25th day of March next,

A PLANTATION, ſituate on Doe Run, in Weſt Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 250 acres of land, 45 miles from the city of Philadelphia, 30 miles from Cheſter, and 4 from Hannum's tavern; 125 acres of the above are cleared, of which 10 acres are good meadow under good fence; the ſituation is high and pleaſant, the upland well calculated for all kinds of grain, and the wood-land well timbered. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe of 20 by 22 feet, a log barn with ſtables 40 by 20 feet, an excellent ſpring with a ſtone milch-houſe, a tolerable good orchard, and not above two miles diſtant from excellent lime kilns.

Alſo to be SOLD, A Lot of Ground in the town of Wilmington, ſtate of Delaware, ſituated on Weſt-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing about 74 perches of land, oppoſite to the houſe of Mr. Lee. Any kind of public ſecurities of this ſtate, or paper money of the laſt emiſſion will be received in payment of either of the above eſtates, or a reaſonable time allowed for the payment upon good ſecurity being given. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcribers.

Tbctf. DONNALDSON and COXE.

Blockley, February 16, 1787.

LANDS TO SELL. *TO BE SOLD,*

A TRACT of 360 acres of Land, 17 miles from Philadelphia, in Trediffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Lancaſter road, and adjoining George's ſaw-mill; a conſiderable part of this tract is well timbered; ſome buildings and an orchard thereon. If not ſold by the firſt of April next, it will be lett.

Alſo, Five Lots in, and 20 acres of Woodland near the town of Glouceſter, in New-Jerſey.

Alſo a tract of 230 acres on the ſouth ſide of Connedoguainet creek, in Middletown townſhip, Cumberland county, near Carliſle, adjoining lands of John Montgomery and Robert Millar, Eſquires, For terms reſpecting this tract, apply to John Montgomery, Eſq; at Carliſle.

Sundry other tracts in good neighbourhoods, in the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, York and Northampton, alſo to be ſold on eaſy payments.

To be LETT, A valuable Stone Quarry on Schuylkill, producing excellent ſtone for building or cutting, and remarkable durable *Fire Stone*. A tenement will be lett with the quarry to any tenant, capable of carrying on the buſineſs advantageouſly, and none other need apply.

WANTED, A ſober, ſingle MAN, who underſtands farming, and can be well recommended. A few fat CATTLE to be ſold. RICHARD PETERS.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 10th of March next,

AN improved FARM, containing about 100 acres of Land, half of which is meadow, the Dwelling-houſe commodious. Situate in Richmond Precinct, (commonly called Point no Point) 5 miles from the city. Enquire of GEORGE ROBERTS, in Philadelphia.

February 19, 1787. † 6w.

Mountholly, December 27, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MARTHA CALVERT, late of Mount-holly, ſhopkeeper, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to pay the ſame; and all who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in to the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of February next, in order for ſettlement.

JOHN BISPHAM,)

¶ PETER SHIRAS,) Adminiſtrators.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Piece of GROUND, containing 50 acres and upwards of good land, ſituate in the townſhip of Haverford, joining upon Darby creek, and the new Lancaſter road, with a good log houſe and barn, and a good never failing ſpring; there are about 8 or 10 acres of good watered meadow, and about 18 acres of timbered land, the reſt under good fence and almoſt freſh land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to JOSEPH POWELL, living near the premiſes.

N. B. This place will ſuit for a public houſe, ſtore, or any tradeſman, it being about 9 miles from Philadelphia.

January 6, 1787.

Limerick, Montgomery county, Feb. 14, 1787.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned, not to take an aſſignment of two bonds (or either of them) one for two hundred pounds, the other for one hundred pounds, dated in Auguſt, 1784, given by Matthew Brooke to Andrew Heiſſer, as the ſaid Brooke hath never received any conſideration for them, and is determined not to pay them unleſs compelled by law.

¶ MATTHEW BROOKE.

STOP THIEF. EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, living in the Northern-Liberties, near the Three-mile run, on the Germantown road, a large red roan HORSE, full 15 hands high, about 6 years old, a natural trotter, a ſtar on his forehead, ſhod all round; his hind feet ſtriking the fore ones they are worn off. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for the horſe only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me, † MARTIN LEDIE.

Philadelphia, February 2, 1787.

TO BE SOLD, by *Edward & Iſaac Penington,*

At their Store in *Saſſafras-ſtreet,*

Single refined Loaf, Lump, and Muſcovado Sugar, Alſo, Sugar-Houſe Molaſſes. ¶

Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, Feb. 15, 1787.

ALL perſons that are indebted to JAMES LOGAN, are requeſted to pay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid Logain, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, within three months after date, to THOMAS FLETCHER and) Garniſhees.

¶ GILES M'DOWELL,)

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 25th of March next,

A PLANTATION, called Camden, containining upwards of 350 acres of land, ſituate in the county of New-Caſtle and the Delaware ſtate, on the ſouth ſide of Apoquinimink, a navigable river, and bounded by the ſame for a mile, about half a mile from the flouriſhing village, called Apoquinimink Landing, or Cantwell's Bridge. There is a ſmall farm-houſe, a new barn and ſtables, a young bearing orchard, &c. on this plantation. The arable land grows good wheat, Indian corn, &c. and above 80 acres of marſh may be eaſily made into meadow, near 40 acres have been banked in, and a large trunk laid for conveying the back water into the river, but now out of repair.

Alſo, A houſe and lots in the town of New-Caſtle, on the river Delaware, and the front ſtreet, together with a large brick office, two ſtories high, and an excellent cellar under it, a coach-houſe, ſtable and a large garden, and about four acres and a half of choice meadow adjoining the town.

Alſo, Thirty acres of land, in the healthy town of Newark, in the aforeſaid county of New-Caſtle, together, or in lots of five acres each.

And an eſtate, called Chatham, ſituate in London-grove townſhip, and county of Cheſter, in Pennſylvania. On this is an ancient and well accuſtomed Inn. The manſion houſe is of ſtone, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, and good cellars under the whole, and the kitchen, barn, ſtables, ſheds, &c. are all of ſtone, commodious, well finiſhed and in good order; 230 acres of land will be leaſed with the inn, and 150 acres, with another dwelling houſe, where a ſtore is now kept, will be let ſeparate. The annual election for repreſentatives, &c. for the ſecond diſtrict of the county is held on the premiſes.

Lands in Penn's valley, in the ſettled townſhip of Potter, in the county of Northumberland, and in Weſtmoreland county, on the weſt ſide of the Ohio, and ſome adjoining it, within a few miles of Pittſburgh, will be leaſed for long terms and on the moſt favorable conditions. Alſo, lots on Spruce-ſtreet, Sixth-ſtreet and the public ſquare, and upon Fifth-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, to be let on a rent-charge or ground-rent.

Philad. Decemb. 20, 1786. THOMAS M'KEAN.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1787.

ALL Perſons that have demands againſt the eſtate of EZRA JONES, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or by book account, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

ISRAEL JONES, Executor.

N. B. *Iſrael Jones* has removed his ſtore into Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets. † 756. c 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, containing 208 acres, ſituate in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, 22 miles from Wilmington, and 36 miles from Philadelphia, on the new road leading from Lancaſter to Philadelphia. On ſaid plantation are erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with 3 rooms on a floor, a good log barn, with other convenient buildings, a good ſtone milk-houſe, a never failing ſpring of water under it near the door, with apple and peach orchards, there are about 120 acres of plow-land near equally divided into ſix fields, with good ſprings of water in each field, 8 acres of good meadow made, and as much more may be made with ſmall expence, the remainder good woodland, the whole remarkable good for paſture, and under good repair, the ſaid premiſes are handy to mills and places of worſhip. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title, and poſſeſſion next ſpring. 6 w. HUGH JORDAN.

To be Let for a Term of Years,

ALL that Plantation and Tract of LAND, in the Northern-Liberties, on the road leading from Frankford to Germantown, and on a branch of Frankford creek, oppoſite Mrs. Lawrence's houſe, bounded by lands of Nicholas Waln, Benjamin Maſon, Conrad Hieſter and others, containing about 300 acres. Enquire of †

LEWIS WEISS, *in Arch-ſtreet.*

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